

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, DECEMBER 11, 1794.

VIENNA, September 13.

HE two English plenipotentiaries have had their audience of leave, and will shortly quit this city; but whether they will go direct to London, or to any other place first, we do not know.

With regard to the treaty between Great-Britain and Austria, the following farther particulars have transpired.

1. Great-Britain will immediately pay the subsidies to be granted, as soon as Austria shall request them.
2. Great-Britain will most earnestly co-operate in the re-conquest of the Netherlands, to be effected as speedily as possible.
3. The Netherlands shall have a standing militia sufficient to cover them.
4. The convention entered into at the Hague, shall be annulled.
5. Austria is to receive of Great-Britain, the sum of 4,000,000 of florins per annum, for which it shall cover with troops Maëtricht, Breda, and all the frontier provinces.

Sept. 23. The last official advices from Poland, received some days ago, state, that their condition is altered vastly for the better. In the different actions lately near the capital, the Poles always attacked, and were uniformly victorious. On the nights of the 28th and 29th, 200 men from the camp of general Zajaczk, surprised two Prussian batteries, cut the men in pieces, and carried off their artillery.

The details of the particular actions, which preceded the retreat of the king of Prussia, would be uninteresting; but all the accounts concur in declaring, that the Prussians have entirely evacuated the territories of the republic.

The Austrians having continued to advance, though in an apparent friendly manner, were met by some Polish battalions, which defeated them, and took seventy of their prisoners, with their arms and baggage.

The insurgents in Great Poland, on the 21st, sunk, at Wroclawek, fourteen vessels laden with military stores for the siege of Warsaw.

The Polish troops took possession of the palatinates of Sandamur and Cracow; and Kosciuszko hangs upon the rear of the Prussian army. Discontents are manifesting themselves so strongly in Silesia, as to cause apprehensions for the safety of that province; and in Lithuania, the Poles have already possessed themselves of the cities of Minski and Niefwick.

AMSTERDAM, September 25.

Though the situation of these provinces is more critical than ever, the enemy having rendered themselves masters of the Meuse and made further progress in our territory, we remain in the most perfect ignorance of the operations of the armies.

There has been, it is said, a French commissioner at the Hague, who had a long conference with the pensionary Vanden Spiegel.—Lord St. Helens refused to be present at this interview, alleging that he had no instructions from his court to that effect. The result of this conference is for the present a secret. It is also reported that the king of Prussia has determined to offer terms of pacification to the French convention for Prussia and Holland.

The report of the day is, that the French were preparing to pass the river Waal near Brommel, six leagues from Utrecht.

BRESLAW, September 14.

Private letters from Poland assure us, that the king of Prussia has entered into negotiations with Kosciuszko, and that it is hoped the restoration of peace will be the consequence. The king intends to return to Berlin the latter end of this month.

AIX-LA-CHAPPELLE, September 22.

It is unfortunately too true, that the Austrians have experienced a defeat on the river Ourte. There is constantly passing here, baggage coming from the country of Limbourg. The whole of the left wing of the Austrian army has been cut to pieces.

General Latour arrived on the 18th at 7 in the evening at Herve, and at ten the camp from Chartreuse Convent at Liege began moving, and the troops encamped near Herve.

On the 19th this army established themselves between Herve and Battice, but in the night abandoned again their position, and retreated. The victorious French followed their enemies close to their heels.

On the 20th, and yesterday, we heard a formidable cannonading, and a large fire was seen from our high towers.

Maëtricht is completely invested by the French. The Austrians are said to have thrown seven battalions of troops into it.

LONDON, September 29.

It is with a degree of emotion, which it is impossible for us to describe, but in which we are certain that

every loyal subject and good man will strongly participate, that we communicate to the public the existence of a plot for the assassination of our most gracious and excellent king. The particulars of this alarming and atrocious design it would be improper at present fully to disclose; but upon a point on which the public interest will naturally be so much and deeply excited, the people have a right to expect some satisfactory information.

Yesterday the privy council sat in their chamber at Whitehall, to examine two persons who were apprehended upon suspicion of being materially concerned in this plot. The council met early in the forenoon, and sat till four o'clock. The persons examined were of the names of William Higgins and John Pierce Lemaître. The former in the service of a chymist and apothecary, in Fleet-market, and the latter from the island of Jersey.

As far as they have yet been discovered, the circumstances appear to have been as follow: Those persons had, in conjunction, and instigated by motives, which it is impossible to comprehend, formed the diabolical resolution of attempting the life of the king. This horrid attempt was to be carried into execution at the theatre, and in a manner entirely of their device. Other accounts state it to have been intended to be carried into execution as this day at Windsor; but the former we believe to be the more correct account.

The British nation will hear with equal horror and amazement, that a poisoned arrow was to be aimed at the breast of our beloved and amiable monarch. This was to be directed from the pit, through an air machine of a particular construction, while a riot was to have been raised, which would, of course, have attracted the general attention of the audience. Who was to have been the immediate agent in this business, we do not know—but Higgins was to have supplied the poison.

This dreadful business first came to light by means of the mechanic employed to make the arrow, which was to be of a construction which excited his surprise, and (very fortunately) his doubts. These few very naturally communicated to a person, whose zeal and activity has ever been conspicuous in the support and execution of the laws; and by the vigilance and address of Mr. Townend and others of the Bow-street office, the two parties, who underwent examination yesterday, were secured, the one on Friday night, and the other on Saturday.

Warrants were yesterday out against some other persons, whom we deem it improper to name, and who, we sincerely hope, if they are in the smallest degree implicated in this horrid plot, will meet with the most exemplary punishment provided by law.

The privy council yesterday was attended by Mr. Pitt, the lord chancellor, the duke of Portland, lord Grenville, lord Hawkebury, lord Mansfield, and many others of the privy counsellors.

It is reasonably to be supposed that those individuals, already in custody, are the mere agents of others of greater power and deeper design. We trust to the tried vigilance and judgment of our ministers to unravel the whole dark and atrocious business.

Sept. 30. The greatest preparations are making for the public entry of the Turkish ambassador, which will take place on the 6th of November. The last ceremony of this kind was in the year 1745.

As soon as Mr. Jay has completed the object of his mission to this country, he will proceed to Paris, and from thence return to America.

The firmness of the duke of York in not resigning his command to lord Cornwallis has gained him the merited applause of every officer in the army. Had his grace submitted to such a circumstance, every misfortune which has occurred during the war, would have been imputed to his royal highness, instead of those who have perished in the present fruitless hostilities. Mr. Windham, who is called the commissioner to the British army, has got a peremptory answer on this subject, and has been treated with such a degree of contemptuous dignity, for having ventured to make such a proposition, as must, if he has any feeling, prevent him from visiting the British army again in his present capacity.

Charette, the persevering and spirited leader of the royalists in La Vendee, has lately made a communication to our government on the subject of that county which he has had reason to expect. He has intimated, that he can maintain his ground during the ensuing winter, and at the same time gives the strongest assurances of certain success, in case of co-operation in the spring. We doubt not but that such measures will be taken by the British government, as will ensure success in that quarter, where it now appears most probably to be obtained.

Oct. 4. Yesterday at noon a council was held at the duke of Portland's office, when Smith, Higgins, and Lemaître, were re-examined on the charge of conspiracy against the life of his majesty. The council broke up at five o'clock, when they were remanded to dis-

rent prisons, and to-morrow are to be re-examined before the council, which will meet at three o'clock.

Mr. Mortimer, the gun-smith, attended the privy council on Tuesday, to give his opinion upon the instrument. He was asked whether he thought it calculated to produce the intended horrible effect? He saw no reason to think the instrument could fail.

The dart he said, was one of the most artful pieces of workmanship he had ever seen, but was not quite perfect, and he conceived the form of it was taken from a description in the Encyclopædia. The manner of it being used, must have been by the dart's being thrown from a person above the level, otherwise the liquid poison could not have taken effect; but when it had once hit in a slanting direction, it was fatal. The barbs go into the head of the arrow, in its progress, through any substance, and fly open when the weapon is lodged. At the time they do so, the poison circulates through a tube to the point, is absorbed by the flesh, and the head of the arrow remains immovable.

The tube through which it has to pass, is about two feet in length, and made of brass, seemingly designed to be attached to a walking stick. There are contrivances to discharge the dart, all constructed in the perfection of fiend-like malice.

Beck, the saddler, who got out of the way when the warrant against him was issued, is now in custody.

Oct. 3. The French maintain their position at Tolosa, where they entrench themselves. All the cord is carried to Bayonne. They have seized upon all the specie, and given their assignats in exchange. All the silver statues of saints were also conveyed to Bayonne on the 18th ult. They have promulgated manifestoes at every place which they have entered, ordering the peasants to give up all the arms in their possession. All the copper, brass, iron, steel, gold, silver, arms and merchandize, are in general sent to Bayonne.

A letter from Jamaica, dated Kingston, the 19th July, says, "We have nothing to write about here but death and destruction. People are dying by hundreds; the like was never known: there were fourteen buried here yesterday afternoon in this town. I know not how the fleet is to get home. The Sceptre has lost upwards of four hundred men. If possible, they are worse in St. Domingo. Ten days ago they had lost thirty-five officers, and you may rely on it, that unless a large reinforcement soon arrives there, our few remaining troops will not be able to keep possession of the place they hold now, far less conquer the rest."

By the Flushing bag, which arrived yesterday morning, we have received the Paris papers down to the 13th ult. including the fittings of the 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th of the national convention. We have besides received several private letters, which confirm the report of the total defeat of the left wing of general Clairfay's army, commanded by general Latour.

Our readers will also perceive by other interesting communications from the continent, that Aix-la-Chapelle is in the possession of the French; that Maëtricht is completely invested by the enemy, and that we have also the most recent intelligence from the Rhine, by which it appears, that the Prussians had a trifling advantage over the French, but that the positions of the different armies still remain the same.

Letters from the Lower Elbe mention, that a negotiation for peace is actually on the tapis, between the king of Prussia and the Poles, and the other powers with whom that monarch is at war. They also state, that Switzerland is taking an active part in promoting the intended alliance.

Oct. 4. An evening paper of last night, not generally mistaken in its politics, while it professes to be a friend to liberty, says, that the accounts relative to Poland, are of the most consolatory kind, because letters from Thorn mention, that the Prussians have evacuated Cracow. This certainly is the fact, but we are sorry to say, that it is for the purpose of the Austrians entering that country; and it matters not, when the subjugation of a free people is the object, to what desert their destruction is consigned.

A letter from Bergen-op-Zoom of the 19th ult. mentions, that a very dangerous dysentery had been raging in that town, which carried off a number of inhabitants and of the garrison. The British troops, who have established their hospitals in that town, in the Welsh church and in the corn market, are losing a number of men daily by the fury of this disease, on which account also a new hospital has lately been established for the British troops in the Lutheran church. The inhabitants wished very much to have those hospitals removed out of the town.

REPORTS OF REVOLUTION IN FRANCE.

We have been so constantly in the habit of receiving vague reports on this subject of late, that we cannot be led to give credit to the following, which, of all that have as yet been attempted to be sold on the public, appears to us the most improbable, at least to the extent mentioned. However,

as it has been handed to us through a respectable medium, we think it our duty to lay it before our readers:

After the accusation made by Lecointre of Versailles and his associates against Barge, Billard de Varennes, &c. and which the convention declared to be calumnious, the contending parties kept each of them employing every secret influence in their power to strengthen themselves in the opinion of the people. The one party continually appealed to the dissection which they said had been managed so openly, and in which every charge had been fairly met, and proved to be not only groundless but calumnious. The other kept insinuating that the charges had been no way investigated fairly, but got rid of by the vote of a majority attached to the spoilers of the country; and that were charges of such a serious nature to be thus got rid of by a trial of strength in a vote, without any examination, no man would be safe to denounce one of the majority, even when he might be in possession of the most convincing proofs of his criminality.

It is obvious that such secret counteractings of party, managed with that address which has distinguished every party, which has yet aimed at giving the law to France, could not fail to end in a public convulsion. We are accordingly informed that Tallien, who was at first suspected to be the person who had set Lecointre forward with the denunciation, and who, it would now appear, was really the head of that party, in spite of the efforts of the convention and of the Jacobin club, had contrived to manage matters so well, that he at last succeeded in making the populace declare in his favour. On Thursday evening, the 18th inst. he put himself at the head of some thousands of them, all well armed, and proceeding with them in a body, surrounded the convention at the evening sitting, seized fifty of the leading members, and dispersed the rest.

Our intelligence further states, that he then released the dauphin, and caused him to be proclaimed Louis XVII. king of the French! After which an account of these important transactions was immediately dispatched, by extraordinary couriers, to every department in France. The royalists, on receipt of the news, declared themselves in great numbers in many places; and, when these accounts came away, the Chouans were marching in great force to Paris, in the full hopes that, when once there, they would soon be able to establish the monarchy, every where, with very little resistance.

Having thus stated the intelligence which has reached us, without offering any comment upon it, we shall simply state the authority upon which it rests for the present, hoping that a few days will enable us to state how far it is or is not correct.—Yesterday two French gentlemen landed at Seaford, on the coast of Sussex, from a fishing boat. Their names Devitt and Briac. They left Dieppe on Friday night last in a Danish trader, and were put on board the fishing boat yesterday morning. They were examined before the mayor of the place as soon as they landed, and the above is the substance of their deposition.

PHILADELPHIA, December 1.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London, to his friend in this city, dated October 3, 1794.

"I enclose you several newspapers.—You will be pleased to find, that the convention of France begin to gather courage enough to speak of the Jacobins as they deserve. I am not without a hope, that the empire of these self-constituted rulers will soon yield to that which the people constituted.

"But whatever detestation many may feel for the violence of Paris, I think none can refuse admiration to the courage and constancy of the armies and mass of the nation: Not an instance has yet occurred of defection or revolt in any quarter; but on the contrary, an energy pervades their military system of conduct, of which the world has not before seen an example—from the 15th to the 22d of September has been a scene of constant action on the frontiers of Holland, where the allies have been every where worsted—there appears now no chance of their being able to rally on this side of the Rhine—and Holland is in serious danger.

"Where all this is to end I know not, but I think there exists on this side the Atlantic a strange delirium, from which some will only be awak'd by ruin."

Dec. 4. In an address to the electors of the state of New-York, published in the Minerva, is the following paragraph:

"Certain intelligence is received directly from Great-Britain, and by the way of Canada, that a treaty of peace with Great-Britain is nearly concluded, and not a doubt remains, that it is before now finally completed, and may every week be expected in America. You may rely on this intelligence; and that by the treaty, the western posts are to be delivered up, and satisfaction rendered for the loss of our merchants."

Extract of a letter from Hamburg, dated September 16, to a gentleman of this city.

"The Prussians have been terribly beat by the Poles, so that the king of Prussia has been obliged to raise the siege of Warlaw: this is absolutely a fact, and may be depended on, though our German papers give quite another reason for it; it not being allowed in Hambro' to infer any thing in favour of the Poles, and to the disadvantage of Prussia, for according to them they retreat with victories!"

NORFOLK, November 18.

Extract of a letter from Bermuda, October 20.

"The Bermudians are in great consternation on receiving the dreadful accounts, (by a brig which arrived from London yesterday) informing them that they would be obliged to make good the damages the Americans have sustained by them. A number of appeals

have come out against those concerned in privateering, amounting to a considerable sum. Many of them are determined to sell their country, and to seek for refuge under some neutral government, (America excepted.) The Bermudians were never in such a predicament as at present; they were condemning American vessels fast, before this news arrived, but now they have made a full stop. They don't know what to employ themselves about, there are such a number of French privateers among the West-India islands, that they are afraid to send their vessels there; they are equally afraid of going to America, being conscious of their improper conduct towards many of its citizens."

The papers received by the schooner Metompkin, arrived here yesterday, in 14 days from Bermuda; mention that port was to continue open for the further term of three months, for the importation of provisions, &c. commencing the 18th of October last.

Annapolis, December 11.

On the 30th ult. the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES of the UNITED STATES waited on the PRESIDENT with the following ADDRESS:

SIR,

THE House of Representatives, calling to mind the blessings enjoyed by the people of the United States, and especially the happiness of living under constitutions and laws, which rest on their authority alone, could not learn, with other emotions than those you have expressed, that any part of our fellow-citizens should have shown themselves capable of an insurrection; and we learn, with the greatest concern, that any misrepresentations, whatever, of the government and its proceedings, either by individuals, or combinations of men, should have been made, and so far credited, as to foment the flagrant outrage, which has been committed on the laws.

We feel, with you, the deepest regret, at so painful an occurrence in the annals of our country. As men, regardless of the tender interests of humanity, we look with grief at scenes which might have stained our land with civil blood. As lovers of public order, we lament that it has suffered so flagrant a violation: As zealous friends of republican government, we deplore every occasion which, in the hands of its enemies, may be turned into a calumny against it.

This aspect of the crisis, however, is happily not the only one which it presents. There is another which yields all the consolations which you have drawn from it. It has demonstrated to the candid world, as well as to the American people themselves, that the great body of them, every where, are equally attached to the luminous and vital principle of our constitution, which enjoins, that the will of the majority shall prevail: That they understand the indissoluble union between true liberty and regular government: That they feel their duties no less than they are watchful over their rights: That they will be as ready at all times to crush licentiousness, as they have been to defeat usurpation.—In a word, that they are capable of carrying into execution that noble plan of self government, which they have chosen as the guarantee of their own happiness, and the asylum for that of all from every clime, who may wish to unite their destiny with ours.

These are the just inferences flowing from the promptitude with which the summons to the standard of the laws has been obeyed; and from the sentiments which have been witnessed in every description of citizens, in every quarter of the Union. The spectacle therefore, when viewed in its true light, may well be affirmed to display in equal lustre the virtues of the American character, and the value of republican government. All must particularly acknowledge and applaud the patriotism of that portion of citizens, who have freely sacrificed every thing, less dear than the love of their country, to the meritorious task of defending its happiness.

In the part which you yourself have borne through this delicate and distressing period, we trace the additional proofs it has afforded of your solicitude for the public good. Your laudable and successful endeavours to render lenity in executing the laws conducive to their real energy, and to convert tumult into order, without the effusion of blood, form a particular title to the confidence and praise of your constituents. In all that may be found necessary, on our part, to complete this benevolent purpose, and to secure the ministers and friends of the laws against the remains of danger, our due co-operation will be afforded.

The other subjects which you have recommended, or communicated, and of which several are peculiarly interesting, will all receive the attention which they demand. We are deeply impressed with the importance of an effectual organization of the militia.

We rejoice at the intelligence of the advance and success of the army under the command of general Wayne;—whether we regard it as a proof of the perseverance, prowess and superiority of our troops, or as a happy preface to our military operations against the hostile Indians, and as a probable prelude to the establishment of a lasting peace, upon terms of candour, equity and good neighbourhood,—we receive it with the greater pleasure, as it increases the probability of sooner restoring a part of the public resources to the desirable object of reducing the public debt.

We shall on this, as on all occasions, be disposed to adopt any measure which may advance the safety and prosperity of our country.

In nothing can we more cordially unite with you than in imploring the Supreme Ruler of nations to multiply his blessings on the United States—to guard our free and happy constitution against every machination and danger—and to make it the best source of public happiness, by verifying its character of being the best safe-guard of human rights.

To which the PRESIDENT answered:

GENTLEMEN,

I anticipated with confidence, the concurrence of the house of representatives, in the regret produced by the insurrection. Every effort ought to be used to discountenance what has contributed to foment it; and thus discourage a repetition of like attempts. For, notwithstanding the consolations which may be drawn from the issue of this event, it is far better that the useful approaches to such a situation of things should be checked by the vigilant and duly admonished patriotism of our fellow-citizens, than that the evil should increase until it becomes necessary to crush it by the strength of their arm.

I am happy that the part which I have myself borne on this occasion, receive the approbation of your house. For the discharge of a constitutional duty, it is a sufficient reward to me to be assured that you will unite in consummating what remains to be done.

I feel, also, great satisfaction in learning that the other subjects which I have communicated, or recommended, will meet with due attention; that you are deeply impressed with the importance of an effectual organization of the militia; and that the advance and success of the army under the command of general Wayne, is regarded by you, no less than myself, as a proof of the perseverance, prowess and superiority of our troops.

G. WASHINGTON.

Messieurs GREEN,

IN the Maryland Gazette of Thursday last, some strictures were presented to the public, by a Correspondent, on the conduct of those gentlemen in the house of delegates who voted for the removal of Mr. Chase from his office as chief judge of the general court of this state. As the public, from a statement so partial and mutilated, can form but a very inadequate opinion of the proceedings of the house of delegates on that subject, I have to request that you will give to the public, through the medium of your press, the following accurate statement of the business.

The four resolutions submitted to the house of delegates by Mr. Dorsey are as follow:

Resolved, That the general assembly of Maryland are the guardians of the rights and privileges of the citizens thereof, and as such are bound to take notice of any infraction of the bill of rights and constitution of this state, which are justly termed the palladium of our liberties, and therefore ought to be preserved inviolate.

Resolved, That the citizens of this state are entitled to an appeal from the subordinate to the superior jurisdictions provided by the constitution and laws, and that a concentration of offices in the judicial departments of government in the same person, tends in its consequences to deprive the people of the benefit of such appeal, is subversive of the principles of our constitution, and leads to despotism and tyranny.

Resolved, That Samuel Chase, Esquire, in holding and exercising the office of chief justice of the court of oyer and terminer and gaol delivery for Baltimore county, being at the same time chief judge of the general court of this state, is guilty of a violation of the constitutional laws of the land. Wherefore,

Resolved by the general assembly of Maryland, two thirds of all the members of each house concurring, That the governor be and he is hereby requested to remove the said Samuel Chase from the office of chief judge of the general court of this state.

On Monday the first of December, Mr. Chase, at the bar of the house, made his defence, as stated by your Correspondent; the next day the house resumed the consideration of the resolutions, and after considerable debate, on motion, the question was put, That the house assent to the first resolution? The previous question was called for and put, That the said question be now put? The yeas and nays being called for by Mr. Ridgely, of Wm. appeared as follow:

AFFIRMATIVE.

Messieurs Dorsey, Hopewell, Mackall, Digges, T. Worthington, Merryman, Goldborough, Carroll, Gale, Martin, Gordon, Wootton, Sprigg, T. Clarke, Earle, Brown, Robins, Wilson, Baer, Jamison, Shriver, Jarrett, Montgomery, Douglas, McKim, Schnebely, Kerker, Hughes, Oneale, Davis, Luckett, Lynn.

NEGATIVE.

Messieurs J. Worthington, Brogden, Ridout, Hall, Freeland, Brome, McPherson, Ridgely, Ridgely, Wm. Kerr, H. Johnson, Harwood, Nutter, Waggaman, Frazier, Craig, R. Bond, Hollingsworth, Quinn, Key, Kent, Dennis, Whittington, Beatty, J. Bonds, McComas, Driver, Wincheller, J. Johnson, Crelph, Lynn.

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

The main question was then put, and the yeas and nays being called for by Mr. Dorsey, appeared as follow:

AFFIRMATIVE.

Messieurs Dorsey, Hopewell, Brogden, Ridout, Hall, Mackall, Freeland, Brome, McPherson, Ridgely, Ridgely, T. Worthington, Merryman, Kerr, Goldborough, Carroll, Gale, Nutter, Waggaman, Frazier, Martin, Gordon, R. Bond, Hollingsworth, Wootton, Sprigg, T. Clarke, Kent, Earle, Brown, Robins, Wilson, Baer, Jamison, Beatty, Shriver, Jarrett, J. Bonds, McComas, Montgomery, Douglas, Schnebely, Kerker, Hughes, Oneale, Davis, Luckett, Crelph, Lynn.

NEGATIVE.

Messieurs J. Worthington, Ridgely, of Wm. Harwood, Craig, Quinn, Key, Dennis, Whittington, Driver, McKim, Wincheller, J. Johnson.

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

On motion, That the house assent to the second resolution? The previous question was called for and put, that the said question be now put? The yeas and nays being called for by Mr. Jamison, appeared as follows:

AFFIRMATIVE.

Messieurs Dorley, Hopewell, Mackall, Digges, T. Worthington, Merryman, Goldborough, Carroll, Gale, Nutter, Frazier, Martin, Gordon, Wootton, T. Clark, Earle, Brown, Robins, Wilton, Baer, Jamison, Beatty, Shriver, Jarrett, Montgomery, Douglas, McKim, Schnebely, Kerfner, Hughes, Oneale, Davis, Luckett, Lynn. 34.

NEGATIVE.

Messieurs J. Worthington, Brogden, Ridout, Hall, Freeland, Brome, M'Pherson, Ridgely, Ridgely, of Wm. Kerr, Harwood, Waggaman, Craig, R. Bond, Hollingsworth, Sprigg, Quynn, Key, Kent, Dennis, Whittington, J. Bond, M'Comas, Driver, Winchester, J. Johnson, Crefap. 27.

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

On motion, the question was put, That the house assent to the first part of the second resolution? viz. "That the citizens of this State are entitled to an appeal from the subordinate to the superior jurisdictions provided by the constitution and laws." Resolved unanimously in the affirmative.

The question was then put, That the house assent to the second part of the said resolution? viz. "That a concentration of offices in the judicial departments of government in the same person, tends, in its consequences, to deprive the people of the benefit of such appeal." Resolved in the affirmative.

The question was then put, That the house assent to the following words in the said resolution? "Is subversive of the principles of our constitution." The yeas and nays being called for by Mr. Dorley, appeared as follow:

AFFIRMATIVE.

Messieurs Dorley, Hopewell, Hall, Mackall, Freeland, Brome, M'Pherson, Digges, T. Worthington, Merryman, Goldborough, Carroll, Gale, Nutter, Frazier, Martin, Gordon, R. Bond, Hollingsworth, Wootton, T. Clark, Kent, Brown, Robins, Wilton, Baer, Jamison, Beatty, Shriver, Jarrett, J. Bond, Montgomery, Douglas, McKim, Schnebely, Kerfner, Hughes, Oneale, Davis, Luckett, Lynn. 41.

NEGATIVE.

Messieurs J. Worthington, Brogden, Ridout, Ridgely, of Wm. Kerr, Harwood, Waggaman, Craig, Sprigg, Quynn, Key, Earle, Dennis, Whittington, M'Comas, Driver, Winchester, J. Johnson, Crefap. 20.

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

The question was then put, That the house assent to the following words in the said resolution? "And leads to despotism and tyranny." The yeas and nays being called for by Mr. Brown, appeared as follow:

AFFIRMATIVE.

Messieurs Dorley, Mackall, Digges, Goldborough, Gordon, Wilton, Baer, Jamison, Shriver, Douglas, McKim, Schnebely. 12.

NEGATIVE.

Messieurs Hopewell, J. Worthington, Brogden, Ridout, Hall, Freeland, Brome, M'Pherson, Ridgely, T. Worthington, Ridgely, of Wm. Merryman, Kerr, Harwood, Carroll, Gale, Nutter, Waggaman, Frazier, Martin, Craig, R. Bond, Hollingsworth, Wootton, Sprigg, T. Clarke, Quynn, Key, Kent, Earle, Brown, Dennis, Whittington, Robins, Beatty, Jarrett, J. Bond, M'Comas, Montgomery, Driver, Winchester, Kerfner, Hughes, Oneale, Davis, Luckett, J. Johnson, Crefap, Lynn. 49.

So it was determined in the negative.

On motion, That the house assent to the third resolution? The previous question was called for and put, That the said question be now put? The yeas and nays being called for by Mr. Mackall, appeared as follow:

AFFIRMATIVE.

Messieurs Dorley, Hopewell, Mackall, Freeland, Digges, T. Worthington, Merryman, Goldborough, Carroll, Gale, Nutter, Martin, Gordon, Wootton, Earle, Wilton, Robins, Baer, Jamison, Shriver, Jarrett, Montgomery, Douglas, Schnebely, Kerfner, Hughes, Davis, Luckett, Lynn. 29.

NEGATIVE.

Messieurs J. Worthington, Brogden, Ridout, Hall, Brome, M'Pherson, Ridgely, Ridgely, of Wm. Kerr, Harwood, Waggaman, Frazier, Craig, R. Bond, Hollingsworth, Sprigg, T. Clarke, Quynn, Key, Kent, Brown, Dennis, Whittington, Beatty, J. Bond, M'Comas, Driver, McKim, Winchester, Oneale, J. Johnson, Crefap. 32.

So it was determined in the negative.

On the second reading the fourth resolution, the question was put, That the words "judge of the general court of this State," be struck out? The yeas and nays being called for by Mr. Key, appeared as follow:

AFFIRMATIVE.

Messieurs Dorley, Hopewell, Freeland, M'Pherson, Digges, Merryman, Goldborough, Gale, Nutter, Gordon, Wootton, T. Clark, Earle, Baer, Jamison, Beatty, Shriver, Jarrett, Montgomery, Douglas, Schnebely, Kerfner, Hughes. 23.

NEGATIVE.

Messieurs J. Worthington, Brogden, Ridout, Hall, Mackall, Brome, Ridgely, T. Worthington, Ridgely, of Wm. Kerr, Harwood, Carroll, Waggaman, Frazier, Martin, Craig, R. Bond, Hollingsworth, Sprigg, Quynn, Key, Kent, Brown, Dennis, Whittington, Robins, Wilton, J. Bond, M'Comas, Driver, McKim, Winchester, Oneale, Davis, Luckett, J. Johnson, Crefap, Lynn. 38.

So it was determined in the negative.

On motion, That the house assent to the fourth resolution? The previous question was called for and put, That the said question be now put? Resolved in the affirmative.

The main question was then put, and the yeas and nays being called for by Mr. Wilton, appeared as follow:

AFFIRMATIVE.

Messieurs Dorley, Hopewell, Digges, Freeland, Goldborough, Wootton, T. Clark, Robins, Wilton, Baer, Jamison, Beatty, Shriver, Jarrett, Douglas, Schnebely, Kerfner, Hughes, Davis, Luckett. 20.

NEGATIVE.

Messieurs J. Worthington, Brogden, Ridout, Hall, Mackall, Brome, M'Pherson, Ridgely, T. Worthington, Ridgely, of Wm. Merryman, Kerr, Harwood, Carroll, Gale, Nutter, Waggaman, Frazier, Martin, Gordon, Craig, R. Bond, Hollingsworth, Sprigg, Quynn, Key, Kent, Earle, Brown, Dennis, Whittington, J. Bond, M'Comas, Montgomery, Driver, McKim, Winchester, Oneale, J. Johnson, Crefap, Lynn. 41.

So it was determined in the negative.

The following question being propounded to the house by Mr. Key, seconded by Mr. Winchester, viz. Resolved, That it is the opinion of this house, no judge can be removed from his office for misbehaviour, only on conviction in a court of law, agreeably to the regulation contained in the fortieth article of the constitution and form of government, and not otherwise. The previous question was called for and put, That the said question be now put? Resolved in the affirmative.

The main question was then put, and the yeas and nays being called for by Mr. Dorley, appeared as follow:

AFFIRMATIVE.

Messieurs J. Worthington, Brogden, Ridout, Mackall, M'Pherson, Ridgely, Ridgely, of Wm. Kerr, H. Johnson, Harwood, R. Bond, Sprigg, Quynn, Key, Earle, Dennis, Whittington, J. Bond, M'Comas, Winchester, J. Johnson, Crefap. 22.

NEGATIVE.

Messieurs Dorley, Hopewell, Hall, Freeland, Brome, Digges, T. Worthington, Merryman, Carroll, Gale, Nutter, Frazier, Gordon, Hollingsworth, Wootton, T. Clarke, Kent, Brown, Robins, Wilton, Baer, Jamison, Beatty, Shriver, Jarrett, Montgomery, Driver, Douglas, McKim, Schnebely, Kerfner, Hughes, Oneale, Davis, Luckett, Lynn. 35.

So it was determined in the negative.

Your Correspondent remarks, that as a majority of the house had refused to give any opinion on the question, whether Mr. Chase had violated the constitution? The members who voted in favour of his removal from office, ought not to have voted to degrade and punish him for the offence alleged in the third resolution; I think the conduct of the minority in this respect perfectly consistent and proper. I see no possible reason why they should suppress their opinion as to the jurisdiction of the general assembly to remove, and the proper redress for a violation of our rights, because a majority of the house differed in sentiment from them. It was their duty to vote their sentiments on the resolutions, whatever might be the opinion of others. Your Correspondent further observes, that the gentlemen who voted in favour of the fourth resolution had, a few minutes before, voted that the removal from the office of chief judge of the general court was not the proper punishment for the offence that the chief justice had committed. This is not the fact. It is certainly true, that some of the gentlemen who voted in favour of the fourth resolution, voted that the words "judge of the general court of this State" might be struck out, but this was done for the purpose of introducing the words "chief judge of the court of oyer and terminer and gaol delivery for Baltimore county." These gentlemen did not conceive that the removal from the higher office was an improper punishment for the violation of the constitution, as contemplated by the third resolution, but finding that there was no prospect of carrying the fourth resolution in its original form, they advocated the amendment, to meet the ideas of those members who might be disposed to adopt the milder punishment, or remove Mr. Chase from the office of the chief judge of the criminal court of Baltimore. Although the minority conceived that the most exemplary punishment ought to be inflicted, yet they were not inconsistent, in my opinion, in voting for a different punishment, when they discovered that their important object could not be gratified.

The public, from the above statement, will not only have an opportunity of deciding, whether the minority have been consistent in their conduct, but also of determining, whether the strictures of "the Correspondent," are founded in misrepresentation and ignorance.

An OBSERVER.

* * A piece signed *PRIVILEGE* will be in our next.

Will be SOLD, on Tuesday the 30th instant, if fair, if not the first fair day, at the late dwelling of ROBERT PAIN DAVIS, at 11 o'clock, for CASH,

A QUANTITY of STOCK, the property of the said deceased.

All persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make payment, and those who have claims against said estate are desired to exhibit them, legally attested, to

THOMAS DAVIS, Administrators.
NICHOLAS BREWER, jun.
December 2, 1794.

By virtue of a decree of the honourable the Chancellor of Maryland, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC VENDUE, on Tuesday the sixth day of January, 1795, at Church-Hill, in Queen-Anne's county,

A GRIST-MILL, and about sixty acres of LAND, more or less, thereto adjoining, lying in the said county, lately the property of BENJAMIN RICHARDSON, deceased, and which was by him mortgaged to THOMAS MAY, deceased. Also a tract of land, lying on Kent-Island, in the said county, called CLOVER FIELDS, supposed to contain 270 acres, will be exposed to public vendue, on the premises, on Thursday the 8th day of the same month, subject to an equitable claim of MARY RICHARDSON, mother of the said Benjamin Richardson, to an estate therein during her widowhood. The aforesaid property is to be sold for ready money, or for money to be paid on the chancellor's approbation and ratification of the sale; and the premises sold, and all the right, title and interest therein and thereto, which was in the said Thomas May, and in the said Benjamin Richardson, and which hath from him descended to his children, will be conveyed to the purchaser or purchasers, upon the receipt of the purchase money, and the chancellor's approbation and ratification as aforesaid, and not before.

JOHN L. RICHARDSON, Trustee.

N. B. The sale on each day to begin at eleven o'clock, if fair, if not the first fair day.

THE gentlemen who compose the ANNAPOLIS JOCKEY CLUB, are requested to meet at Mr. MANN'S, on Saturday the 20th instant, at 6 o'clock in the evening, in order to enact rules for the government thereof.

Annapolis, December 10, 1794.

I WANT to purchase a pair of stout, handsome, and well broke PHAETON HORSES, they must be young, and perfectly steady.

BENNETT DARNALL.

December 10, 1794.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of JAMES MAYO, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to bring them in, legally attested, for payment, and all those indebted to the said estate are desired to make immediate payment, to

SUSAN MAYO, Administratrix.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on six months credit, at the subscriber's plantation, near the Head of South river, on Monday the 15th of December, at one o'clock, if fair, if not the first fair day,

THREE NEGROES, one a healthy promising young fellow, about fifteen years of age, a valuable young woman, and a healthy male child, the woman is equal to any in the State, either for plantation or kitchen work, she spins and knits well; also a parcel of joiners tools. This property will certainly be sold.

All persons having claims against the estate of JOHN SMITH, of ANTHONY, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are once more desired to bring them in, legally authenticated, on or before the 15th of December, in order that the estate may be settled.

MARGARET SMITH, Administratrix.

November 25, 1794.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, for READY MONEY, on Friday the 19th day of December, if fair, if not the first fair day, at the late dwelling place of Mrs. SARAH GREEN, deceased, in Anne-Arundel county,

ALL the PERSONAL ESTATE of the deceased, consisting of negroes, horses, cattle, hogs, and some household furniture. The sale to commence at eleven o'clock, A. M.

LANCELOT GREEN, Executor.

N. B. All persons having claims against the above estate are requested to bring them in on the above day, and those indebted are desired to make immediate payment.

L. G.

PUBLIC SALE.

On Monday the 15th day of December next, if fair, if not the first fair day, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Messieurs YATES and CAMPBELL'S vendue store, in Baltimore-town, I shall EXPOSE to SALE the following property, to wit:

A TRACT or parcel of LAND lying in Baltimore county, called CARROLL'S SCOUTING, said to contain five hundred and seventy-six acres, formerly the property of the PRINCIPIO COMPANY, purchased of the State of Maryland, by Mr. Mark Alexander, and from which purchase he hath been released; the whole of this land will be sold together or in small quantities, so as to accommodate those who may be desirous of becoming purchasers, and on the following terms, viz. a credit of two years from the first day of December 1794, one half of the principal, and the interest on the whole, to be paid on or before the first day of December 1795, and the remaining half, and the interest thereon, on or before the first day of December, 1796. Two thirds of the principal may be paid in depreciation of other liquidated specie certificates, issued by the State of Maryland, or six per cent. stock of the United States, one third in the deferred stock of the United States, and the interest in specie only. Bonds with approved security will be required of the purchasers immediately, and should they refuse or neglect to bond when required, they subject themselves to all loss, if any, on a second sale, and all expences attending the first. Information respecting this property may be had of major Thomas Yates, of Baltimore-town.

RANDOLPH B. LATIMER, Agent for the State of Maryland.

Annapolis, November 12, 1794.

By his EXCELLENCY
JOHN HOSKINS STONE, Esquire,
GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND,
In COUNCIL.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the General Assembly of Maryland did, by an act passed at November session, 1790, entitled, "An act directing the times, places and manner, of holding elections for representatives of this state, in the congress of the United States, and for appointing electors on the part of this state for choosing a president and vice-president of the United States, and for the regulation of the said elections, and also to repeal the act of assembly therein mentioned," direct, that the governor and council, after having received the returns, papers and instruments, containing the number of votes for each candidate for representatives of this state, in the congress of the United States, should enumerate and ascertain the number of votes for each and every candidate and person chosen as representatives, and by proclamation, signed by the governor, and dispersed through the state, declare the names of the persons duly elected as representatives;

We, in pursuance of the directions of the said act, do, by this our proclamation, declare, that by the returns made to us it appears, that George Dent, Gabriel Duvall, Jeremiah Crabb, Thomas Sprigg, Samuel Smith, Gabriel Christie, William Hindman, and William Vans Murray, Esquires, are duly elected representatives of this state, in the congress of the United States.

Given, in council, at the city of Annapolis, under the great seal of the state of Maryland, this twenty-seventh day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four.

By order of the board, J. H. STONE.
JOHN KILTY, Clerk of the council.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE late editor of the MARYLAND JOURNAL and BALTIMORE ADVERTISER, having determined to go into a different line of business, takes this opportunity of returning his thanks to his friends and patrons, and informs them that he has declined any further concern in the above-mentioned paper, in favour of Mr. FRANCIS BRUMFIELD, who will now continue to publish the same, under the firm of BRUMFIELD and Co.

As this gentleman has been regularly bred to the printing business, and has had some experience in compilation and in correcting for the press, I make no doubt of his conducting this old and established paper to the satisfaction of the public: With this persuasion, I would recommend him to my former friends and correspondents, making no doubt of his assiduity and attention to preserve the circulation and reputation of the first and most useful advertising paper in the state of Maryland.

I am, with much esteem,
the public's obliged and
very humble servant,

JAMES ANGELL.

Baltimore, October 31, 1794.

To the Patrons and Friends of the MARYLAND JOURNAL and BALTIMORE ADVERTISER.

GENTLEMEN,

HAVING been enabled, by the aid of some of my connexions, to obtain an interest in the MARYLAND JOURNAL and BALTIMORE ADVERTISER, formerly conducted under the direction of Mr. WILLIAM GODDARD, and lately by Mr. JAMES ANGELL, I have been induced to undertake the same: And as I have now the materials for this work, and the assistance of some excellent workmen, I flatter myself, I shall be enabled to preserve the reputation so justly due to this widely circulating and useful paper.

Nothing shall be wanting, on my part, to make it acceptable to a discerning and generous public; and I hope it will yet fully answer the sentiments couched under the motto prefixed to it by its first editor:

"Omnia tulit punctum, qui miscuit utile dulci,"

"Laetoriam delectando, pariterque monendo"

I propose to publish as formerly, every Tuesday and Friday; and the price to subscribers will be twenty shillings per annum.

As there are near 2000 of these papers dispersed over this state, and every other state of America, every publishing day, the advantage of advertising in the Journal must be obvious to all mercantile characters, and the public in general: And it may be further observed to my friends and customers, that great precaution will be taken to display their advertisements in the best manner possible.

Happy in the patronage and friendship of the learned in every profession, their performances will be received with gratitude, and inserted in the most conspicuous part of this work: But as I wish to defend and protect the reputation of my fellow-citizens, so I must declare against the reception of any pieces tending to the disgrace of religion and virtue, or the good name of individuals.

The Journal, as heretofore, shall contain news foreign and domestic, the congressional debates, and every other species of interesting intelligence: Being determined to use the most indefatigable endeavours to render it a vehicle of information, pleasure, and improvement, I trust the public will continue their kind favour and indulgence, to their

Most humble, and
obedient servant,

FRANCIS BRUMFIELD.

Baltimore, October 31, 1794.

To be SOLD, on Friday the 26th instant, if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter, at the dwelling of the late SAMUEL HANSON, Esq; of Charles county, deceased,

A NUMBER of valuable SLAVES, among whom are a carpenter, shoemakers, and several very promising boys. Also, at the same time, will be sold, a variety of stock, household and kitchen furniture, and plantation utensils. A twelve month's credit will be given on the above sale, for all sums above five pounds, on the purchaser's giving bond with good security, and for all sums under, ready money will be required.

HENRY H. CHAPMAN, Executor.

P. S. All persons having claims against the estate of the above deceased, are desired to bring them in, regularly proved, that they may be discharged, and all those indebted thereto are required to make immediate payment to the executor.

H. H. C.

Charles county, December 1, 1794.

Matthew and John Beard, HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

And now OPENING for SALE, at their STORE at Beard's Point warehouse, on South river.

A variety of GOODS suitable for the present season, amongst which are,

SUPERFINE, second and coarse clothes; valencias; royal ribs; satinet; lating; a variety of fashionable coloured casimers; stuffs of all kinds; mens worsted hose; womens cotton ditto; Irish linens; chintzes and calicoes of the most approved figures; cloth coloured; sewing silk and threads; onabrig and other threads; muslins and muslinets; black mode; black, white, and blue Persians; cambric; hummums; Marcellis quilting; Russia sheeting; ditto duck; ticklenburg; onabrigs; rolles; German dowlas; Haerlem stripes; matchcoat and role blankets; mens coarse and fine hats; ladies black and white ditto; checks; drillings; bed-ticking; elegant vests patterns; muslin cravats; pocket handkerchiefs; tapes; worsted binding; broad and narrow ribands; fashionable shoe and knee-buckles; coat and vest buttons, &c. &c.

Also spirit; West India rum; old peach brandy; sherry wine; red port ditto; molasses; loaf and brown sugars; hyson and congo teas; coffee; chocolate; pepper; allspice; salt petre; pounded ginger; raisins; cheese; rice; St. Ubes salt; window glass, 8d, 10d, 12d, and 20d nails; iron pots; Dutch ovens; spades; narrow axes; cart-wheel boxes; hand and fash-saws; screw augers; hinges and screws; stock locks; drawing knives; joiner's glue; West-India cotton; scrubbing brushes; tea china; glass ware; queen's ware; tea trays; hand-boards; spoons; 'case knife' and forks, &c. &c. all of which they will sell on the most reasonable terms, as usual.

November 9, 1794.

ALL persons indebted to JOHN PETTY, late of Annapolis, deceased, on his own account, are requested to pay the same to PHILIP BARTON KEY, of Annapolis, and all persons having claims against the estate are requested to lodge their claims, properly authenticated, with the same gentleman, as soon as possible; and all creditors are desired to take notice, that the subscriber will, on the second Monday in May next, at the house of Mr. GEORGE MANN, in the city of Annapolis, proceed to make a dividend of the assets on hand in part satisfaction of the debts.

WILLIAM PETTY, Executor of
JOHN PETTY, deceased.

Annapolis, November 13, 1794.

His subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has received, and added to his former assortment of MEDICINES, as follows, Sago, tamarinds, sugar candy, Spanish liquorice, Hungary water, pungent smelling bottles, British oil, Anderson's pills, eau de luce, eau de luce in cut bottles, ground stoppers, cephalic snuff, essential salt of lemon, Windsor soap, arnotto, patent blacking, white wax, court plaiter, essence of burgamot, lavender, lemon, marachal, ambagriv, oriental, imperial, royal violet, and Asiatic tooth powders, tooth brushes, &c. with a variety of other medicines too tedious to enumerate, all of which he will dispose of, on the most reasonable terms, at his medicinal shop, in Church-street, near the market.

THOMAS EDGAR.

November 4, 1794.

By virtue of a decree of the honourable the chancery court, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, on Saturday the 20th of December next, on the premises,

A TRACT of LAND, called STRATLY, containing about ninety acres; and part of a tract called SPARROW'S REST, adjoining the other tract, containing about forty acres, late the property of RICHARD COWMAN, deceased. These lands lie on the Head of Rhode river, near South river church, are adapted to the cultivation of corn and tobacco, and have a great proportion of meadow ground. On the premises are a comfortable dwelling house, kitchen, negro quarters, and a new tobacco house. Two years credit will be given, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, and paying the interest annually. Any person desirous of viewing these lands previous to the day of sale, will please to apply to JOSEPH COWMAN, living near them.

The creditors of the late RICHARD COWMAN are requested to exhibit their claims, with the vouchers thereof, to the chancellor, on or before the sixth day of March next.

THOMAS TONGUE, } Trustees.
JOSEPH COWMAN, }
Anne-Arundel county, October 22, 1794.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And to be SOLD at this PRINTING-OFFICE,
STUEBEN'S
MILITARY EXERCISE.
TO WHICH IS ADDED,
THE ACT TO REGULATE AND DISCIPLINE THE MILITIA OF THE STATE.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Prince-George's county, near Upper-Marble-rough, on Tuesday the 22d of July, a negro man named NED, of a very black complexion, twenty-eight years of age, about five feet ten or eleven inches high, he has lost two of his upper front teeth had on and took with him a mixed coloured broad cloth coat, a pair of green cotton trousers, a pair of green breeches, a white cotton jacket, a white linen shirt, and many other cloaths not sufficiently known to be described. Whoever apprehends the said fellow and secures him, so that I get him again, shall receive a reward of TEN DOLLARS, and if the distance exceeds twenty miles TWENTY DOLLARS, and all reasonable expences, if brought home.

EDWARD HENRY CALVERT.

By the COMMITTEE OF GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE.

THE COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE will sit every day during this session, to hear complaints.

By order,

C. WAYMAN, Clk.

November 5, 1794.

By the COMMITTEE of CLAIMS.

THE COMMITTEE of CLAIMS will sit every day, during this session, from 9 o'clock in the morning until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, in the committee room of the House of Delegates.

By order,

A. GOLDER, Clk.

November 5, 1794.

EDWARDS'S BALTIMORE DAILY ADVERTISER has been considerably enlarged within these few weeks past, and is now little inferior to any daily publication on the continent. The earliest and most authentic information, both foreign and domestic, shall be given in this paper, and from its very extensive circulation throughout the union, it is presumed to be an important vehicle for advertisements, &c. &c. Subscriptions for the above at Six DOLLARS per annum (one half to be paid on subscribing), are taken in at the Printing-office of F. and S. Green, in Annapolis, and by the editor, Philip Edwards, in Market-street, Baltimore.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted four times for one dollar, and for every continuance thereafter, eighteen cents.

RAN away from the subscriber, living at the lower ferry of Patapsco, some time in June past, a bright mulatto man named GEORGE, about twenty years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, with long bushy wool, he is very fond of strong drink, and when in liquor is very talkative; his clothing is unknown; he has rowed in the ferry boat at the lower ferry of Patapsco these five or six years, and is known by a great number of people that have crossed that ferry. Whoever takes up said runaway, and secures him in any goal, so that I get him again, shall receive SIX DOLLARS REWARD, and if brought home all reasonable charges; by

ANNE MERCER, Administratrix of
PEREGRINE MERCER, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased.

July 15, 1794.

WANTED,

A MULATTO YOUTH, from seventeen to twenty years of age. A generous price will be given for one who can be well recommended by honesty and sobriety. Inquire of the PRINTERS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to petition the general assembly of Maryland for an act of insolvency.

JACOB BRADLEY.

Prince-George's county, October 15, 1794.

PROPOSALS,

For PRINTING, by SUBSCRIPTION,

A NOVEL,

In ONE VOLUME, Duodecimo,

ENTITLED,

MARIA:

OR,

THE TRIUMPH of PERSEVERANCE.

By a CITIZEN of MARYLAND.

THE work to be printed on good paper, in a neat type, price to subscribers 6/6 in boards, or 8/4 hand bound, to be paid on the delivery of the book. Subscriptions taken in by the Printers hereof.

ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.